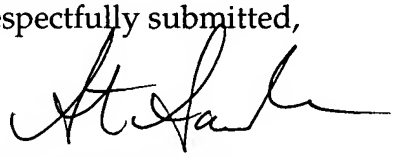
REMARKS

Applicant requests entry of the above amendments. In particular, the amendment to the specification merely added the serial number and patent number of the co-pending application incorporated into the immediate application.

Applicant also added new claims 27 and 28, which correspond to previously canceled claims 12 and 26, respectively. As noted in the office action dated July 16, 2003, upon "allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claims as provided by 37 CFR 1.141." Accordingly, because their independent claims are allowed, applicants request entry and issue of new claims 27 and 28.

Respectfully submitted,



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REMARKS

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's analysis of the claims and prior art, and his allowance of the claims.

In summary, the action says that claims 1 and 13 define a coupler circuit comprising "at least one first and second sampling elements coupled to an output of the output matching network for sampling the first and second portion of the signals . . ." This is not accurate for the first sampling element. Instead, as defined by claim 1, the at least one first sampling element is coupled to an output of the output power source. In a similar manner, because claim 13 depends from claim 1, it also has the same limitation. Moreover, the action continues by saying that the limitations (of claims 1 and 13) give more accurate power measurement only if the load impedance is the same as the sample impedance. If the "sample impedance" is that of the output matching network, then that statement (in the action) is inaccurate. To the contrary, changes in load impedance should not produce errors in power measurement. Specifically, the load impedance can be determined based upon a number of known properties of the output matching network (e.g., output voltage and phase, input voltage and phase, input and output impedance). In a similar manner, if the "sample impedance" is that of the detector used to determine the input and output voltages (e.g., the processor in claim 1), then that statement in the action still is inaccurate. This impedance should be high enough by design to have minimum impact on the system for reasonable conditions of the load impedance. In cases where this is not true, it still is a know entity and the effect from this parasitic can be mathematically removed from the calculations. Consequently, the power measurement should be unaffected if load impedance varies.

Respectfully submitted,

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02550/00113 280963.